VOL. XIV. NO. 251.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Pub: Res: 3.

2. And be it further caucted, That hereafter the contravelling allowance to the officer or other executing procepts or summonses of either house gress shall not exceed ten cents tor each mile negress shall not exceed ten cents tor each mile negress shall not exceed ten cents tor each mile negress shall not exceed ten cents tor each mile negress in the execution of any such precept or summons. oved 5 February 1859.

ACT providing for keeping and distributing all pub-lic documents.

it enocted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the States of America in Congress assembled. That the Sec-of the Interior is hereby charged with receiving, sing, safe-keeping, and distribution of all printed als of the two houses of Congress, and all other and documents, of every nature whatever, already easter directed by law to be printed or purchased for I either house thereor, or for the particular use ceutive or of any of the departments; and for ose the Secretary of the Interior is hereby di-set apart a proper room or rooms in the Patent iding to be used for this and no other purpose; uperintendent of Public Printing, public print-t, or contractor, or any or any other person by it shall be by law to deliver any of the same,

and be it further enocted. That it shall be the Secretary of the Interior to obtain and re-the other departments and offices and from sional Library, and other places where the w kept, all such journais, books, and other now on hand and described in the foregoing

even, twenty-two thousand dollars," as re-pended, is hereby appropriated.

Ind be it further enacted, That a register of such sooks, and other documents shall be kept authority of the Secretary of the Interior, a quantity and kind of each at any time him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be be caused to be entered in such register, at ime, when, where, and to whom the same, of those when, where, and to whom the same,

And be it further enacted. That the same shall be w. 4. And be it further enacted. That the same shall be sered out by the Secretary of the Interior only on written requisition of the heads of departments, Secret of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representations, Librarian of Congress, and other officers and perpirate and corporate, who are, by law, authorized ceive the same, except where by law the Secretary se Interior is required, without such requisition, to a the same to be sent and delivered; and in either of cases it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the in-

sech cases it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Insier to cause the same to be sent and delivered, the expectation of the continuous directed, to be anged on the contingent fund of the department.

Sec. 5. And be it further exacted. That all such journals, toke, and other documents, shall hereafter be distributed rowling to and for the purposes now prescribed by law, sopt that the distribution of the same to the governors the States and Territoales and to the judges of the surfs of the United States and other officers and public odies within the States or Territories shall be wholly hader the control of the Secretary of the Interior; and se joint resolution approved March twenty, eight [cen] undered and fifty-eight, supplementary to the joint resolution of January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-even, respecting the distribution of certain documents, is hereby repealed; and the third section of said in resolution of January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is hereby amended by striking out a words "by him" in the last line and inserting the ords "to him by each of the senators from the several determination." ones "by him" in the last line and inserting the 'eto him by each of the senators from the several a respectively, in Congress from each congressional at and by the delegate from each Territory in the distance," and substitutes in place thereof the words; provided, That such distribution shall first be made a instance of the representatives in Congress from the in which public documents have not already been puted as that the area to the congress in the congress from the instance of the representatives in Congress from the instance of the representatives in Congress from the instance of the representative distributed to each condition.

cts in which public documents have not already been buted, so that the quantity distributed to each continual district and Territory shall be equal.

5. 6. And be it further enocted, That the teath section act entitled "An act to establish the "Smithsonian tution" for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in men," approved August teath, eighteen hundred orty-six, is hereby repealed.

5. 7. And be it further enocted. That by this act the ibution of all works mentioned in the first section as is documents is intended and directed to be made, at the "Exploring Expedition" conducted by Comlet Wilkes.

er Wilkes.

S. And be it further enacted, That all books, maps, s, and other publications of every nature whatever ofore deposited in the Department of State according laws regulating copyrights, together with all the les of the Department of State in regard to the same, be removed to, and be under the control of the Derds of the Department of State in regard to the same, il be removed to, and be under the control of the Dement of the Interior, which is hereby charged with the duties connected with the same, and with all matpertaining to copyright, in the same manner and to same extent that the Department of State is now aged with the same; and hereafter all such publications of every paging whatever, shall, under present laws.

to the library of the House of Representatives for the use of the senators and representatives during the sessions of

Approved 5 February 1859.

was in preventing, so far as possible, such concentration. Hence, they were the warm friends of the States as such They believed that they were the real bulwarks of free dom, and that so far as the States could be strengthened so far republican institutions were strengthened. They were in favor of State rights, and from that day to this upon any question which may be mooted. They opposed a bank because its object was to centralize the money-power of the country. They opposed a protective tariff because its whole tendency was to make the manufacturers, as a class, subservient to the Central government. They opposed a system of internal improvements because it would not only carry the States but each neighborhood as humble suppliants for favor to the feet of the National government at Washington. They were in favor of the annexation of Texas, the acquisition of California, of Cuba, because the admission of each new State, under our well-arranged system, renders it more and more impossible for the Central government to interfere with or control the States within their appropriate spheres of action under the constitution. They were in favor of the repeal of the Missouri compromise line because it interfered with the sacred principle of the equality of the States. They are in favor of popular sovereignty, and against Congressional sovereignty, because one sustains the legitimate powers of the State governments, the rights of the people to manage and control their own affairs in their own way,—while the other seeks to vest all power in the Central government at Washington. Once establish this doctrine of the power and duty of Congress to regulate and control, wherever possible, and we surrender to a majority the right of interfering and we surrender to a majority the right of interfering and we surrender to a majority the right of interfering

policy or the pinciples of the democratic party. When-over and wherever any question has arisen, the tendency or design of which was to strengthen the federal govern-ment at the expense of the rights of the States or of the people, the real democracy of the country have been found arrayed against it. As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future.

[From the New York Herald.]

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis informs us that adge Sinclair had adjourned the grand jury of Utah upon etition of nine of its members, who alleged that the jury as unable to command the attendance of witnesses. It further stated that there was much bad feeling between

ablished in another countin, in a control of revolvers.

That Utah is still troubled is beyond peradventur thorwise we should not have two or three thouses. otherwise we should not have two or three thousand troops there, when they can be maintained at much les expense clsewhere. With the troops there are numerous camp-followers, drunken, fierce, and disorderly as camp followers always have been, and always will be, without doubt. There are quarrels between these hangers-on and the Mormons, as a matter of course, and it is no wonder that "revolvers were freely drawn." The wonder, if any, is that they are not freely used. Let it be understood that we are not defending the Mormons nor assailing the Gentiles. We believe that there is blame on both sides. In the first place, the civil officers in Utah have not always displayed that temperance of conduct and calm firmness of judgment so absolutely necessary to the settlement of the troubles in the Territory. Judges Sinclair and Eckels are both charged with attempting to emburnas the settlement of affairs by delaying the action of the President's amnesty, and thereby exasperating, rather than conciliating the Mormons.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. -- Dr. Newman has been build-CHURCH ABCHITEKTURE.—Dr. Newman has been building a Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, which, from its
utterly ignoring all principles of Gothic art, has excited
the indignation of Father Thomas, of St. George's, Southwark, and other admirers of the late Mr. Pugim. The
former denounces it as "a horrid monster of a building,"
and "a horrid thing that frightens all the world." Some one
has replied in a pamphlet entitled "A word to the Goths,"
ridiculing Gothic architecture. This has been charged on
Dr. Newman, who, however, repudiates the authorship in Dr. Newman, who, however, repudiates the authorship is a latter to the Toblet, "with extreme surprise," adding "For myself I have never set myself against the adoption of Gothic architecture in ecclesiastical structures. For a while I thought of adopting it for the church which I have built in Dublin; but I cannot approve of the intollerance of some of its admirers. I think it the most beautiful of architectural styles; but I claim the liberty of preferring, for the purposes of worship and devotion, a description of building which, though not so beautiful in outline, is more in accordance with the ritual of the pres-ent day, which is more cheerful in its interior, and which admits more naturally of rich materials, of large picture or mosaics, and of mural decoration."

The Defence Empire.—Soulouque's imperial reign has been of just ten years' duration. He was made president under the constitution of 1843—which recognised the sovereign power to be in the people, and lodged the railing power in a congress and executive; but in 1849, by a coup of ctot, comewhat similar to that of Louis Napoleon in 1852,) he abrogated the constitution, declared himself Emperor, surrounded himself with a court of princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons, and two orders of knighthood—that of St. Faustin and a legion of honor. With an army of 25,000 men he continued until quite recently to enforce the obedience that the pomp of royalty could not command; but latterly the people seem to have become ashamed of the royalty, and the army disgusted with their chief. The tyranny of the government, and the general retrogressive tendency of all the interests of the Haytien end of the island, combined to produce and concentrate this feeling. god with the same; and hereafter all such publications, be left with, and kept by him.

so of every nature whatever shall, under present laws regulations, be left with, and kept by him.

so 9. And be it further exacted. That the Joint Committed, or wasted books of the library, or any other matin the library not deemed proper to it, in such manass such committee may deem best.

so 10. And be it further exacted. That all such books documents, when received at the proper offices, libration of the course of the United States, published by Little and Brown, when feeding the exacted of the Statutes at the opinion of the States and the office of the United States, published by Little and Brown, when feeding the exacted of the States and the opinion of the States of the United States, published by Little and Brown, when seeding the sensions of Constant and representatives during the sessions of Constant and representatives during the sessions of Constant of the States, published by the librarian for the use of acres and representatives during the sessions of Constant of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judg

Western's Religious Views.—Rev Dr. Dwight, offi-ciating clergyman of the North Congregational Church, in the course of his sermon on Sunday evening last, rela-ted the following striking anecdote of the "man of giant mind." Upon entering church one Sabbath morning, a friend remarked smeringly, "Mr. Webster, you worship where the doctrine of 'one in three and three in one is

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-fifth Congress Second Session. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

SENATE.

that when it is remembered that some of these posts are located on paivate property, and others in barren and unproductive portions of territory, he could not consistently with his views of the public interests recommend such a source of revenue for providing barracks and quarters for the army. He intimates, however, that the sales of posts no longer needed might be made to contribute very materially towards the crection of new ones. As the vast regions between the frontier cast of the Rocky mountains and the settlements on the Pacinic const become better known, the necessity for temporary posts will gradually pass away, and the few prominent points necessary for the purpose of keeping in check the Indians will soon be ascertained. As they become occupied the temporary posts will be abandoned, and by their sale and the application of the m-n-y to the new posts their expenses will be very materially lessened.]

Also, from the same, a communication in answer to a

penses will be very materially lessened.]

Also, from the same, a communication in answer to a resolution of the 24th ultimo inquiring whether the number of superintendents, agents, and sub-agents of the Indian service could be diminished, and if the Indian affairs should be transferred from the Department of the Interior to that of War; which was read and laid on the

Interior to that of War; which was read and laid on the table.

[The Secretary transmits reports from the Adjutant-General and the Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence, containing as full answers to the question as the nature of the case will admit, and says that, having but little knowledge of details in the arrangement of our Indian affairs, he feels diffident in expressing an opinion as to the nature of the diminution of superintendents, &c., that would result from the proposed transfer; but from the general character of the service he inclines to the belief that such a course would be accompanied by a considerable reduction of the present expenses of that office and remarks that he has no doubt that much that is now done by civilians would be better and more satisfactorily accomplished by officers of the army.]

turbances; which was oriered to lie on the table and be printed.

[The Secretary states in direct terms that the capacity of the army for the suppression of such outbreaks and disturbances depends upon its proximity to the Indian tribes, who are always restrained by the contiguity of troops from acts of hostility. There is little doubt (he says) that the true policy is to mass the troops at convenient points on or near the frontier where forage and subsistence are cheap and readily procured; but the character of the service, the extent of our territory, the habits of the Indians, and the ever varying wants of our emigrant population, make it difficult to determine upon any fixed policy on this subject. Whenever the department may be able to adopt such a plan, the cost of transportation will certainly be diminished; but the condition of the Indian country and the straggling settlements towards the Pacific render such a policy at the present time impossible, with any regard for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens.]

Also, a communication from the Department of State, transmitting, in obedience to law, information relative to the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1858; which was read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives donating public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the bill by adding a new section to the effect that there be appropriated to the Columbia College, in Washington, and the Georgetown College, in Georgetown, respectively, fifty thousand acres of land, for the purpose of founding an agricultural department in the said colleges, to be used in the same granter and on the same conditions and restrictions as

ment could only be received by unanimous consent; and Mr. WADE subsequently objected to its reception.

of the session, and there being so many important measures pressing upon the Senate, and in consideration, also, of the courtesy shown him in postponing action on the bill on his account, he should now say less than he had originally intended. He would refrain from going at originally intended. He would refrain from going at length into the question of expediency, although the thought a conclusive argument could be made against the bill on that ground. At a time when we were deeply in debt and the revenues of the government were insufficient to meet its ordinary wants, it was now proposed by this measure to cut off all the revenues from the public lands, and by the same act to increase the expenditures of government by donations of land equivalent to fully ten millions of dollars. Common serve would teach and examene thesets would respecially the measure to be out off all the reception below, and public hands, and by the measure approach of the measure opposed by the measure approach of the common and relates the capture of the

unange the property for the best interests of the States. No precedent could be found for the bill before the Senate—none attaching conditions to a grant, which must continue throughout all time—none which interferes so directly with the local and domestic affairs of the States as this bill docs.

Mr. (fWIN said that he should not vote for this bill if he deemed it unconstitutional; but as he fid not so regard it, and as he had been instructed by the legislature of the things of the things of the things of the state.

Mr. BELL remarked that he had been an advocate for the distribution of the proceeds of public lands; but he had never pressed that subject upon the attention of Congress when the condition of the treasury was not such as to justify it; when the government was reduced to the necessity of resorting either to treasury loans or annual loans he had forborne to bring that measure forward. But this smount of public lands which this bill proposed to grant, six millions of acres was a more pittance out of the thousand millions of acres was a more pittance out of the thousand millions of acres which are estimated by the Secretary of the Interior to belong to the public domain. One hundred millions have been given for the purpose of internal improvements or general education, for objects not defined in the constitution specifically, but which cause within its provisions liberally construed under the gangral pager to dispose of the public lands. He could not see that this bill was any more uncensiti tional than the railroad grants to the various States.

Mr. BROWN stated that he should not yote for the bill, although he had not perceived those enormalities in it which other gentlemen had seen. He did not understand that the rights of the States were violated by setting apart to the enjoyment of each, in severalty, a portion of that which belongs to them all in the aggregate. He had seen no fearful violation of the constitution, such as his friend from Alabama had attempted to point out. The power to dispose o

not give public lands to such a salaried officer, because to do so would be to violate one of the provisions of the constitution. He had no right to erect a church or a school-house on another person's property; but he had a right to give his money for such purposes. He should vote against the bill, not because he deemed it so objec-tionable, but out of deference to what he believed to be the judgment of his own State. He was here to represent

bill, concurring with the arguments of Mr. Chay.

The bill was then passed—year 25, nays 22—as

Mr. IVERSON stated that he had been called from his seat when the vote was taken, or he should have voted

BAILBOAD ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

On motion by Mr. BROWN, the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished bosiness of Saturday, being the bill in relation to the construction of a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill for the purpose of taking up the consular appropriation bill.

lar appropriation bill.

Mr. SLIDELL said he should vote against the motion to take up the appropriation bill, because if that motion should fail he desired to get up the bill to facilitate negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba; while if the appropriation bill should be taken up, he should feel bound to move that bill as an amendment to it. He was deterplace in some form.

The motion of Mr. Huxten was rejected—yeas 21, nays

26-as follows Ward.—21.

NAYS.—Nosers, Allen, Bayard, Bedjamis, Bedterlek, Roows, Cansers, Chandler, Clay, Dixon, Dobittie, Durkee, Fessenden, Green, Hale, Hamin, Harian, Kennedy, King, Seward, Sidell, Thompson of Kenjacky, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Vutee—20.

Mr. SLIDELL then moved to postpone the bill for the purpose of taking up the bill he had named; but at the request of several senstors he withdrew it, giving notice that he would renew it to-morrow at one o'clock.

The question was stated on concurring in the amendment of Mr. Brows that the width of the track should width of the cars not less than seven feet. The at ment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 24—as follows:

ting in circulation any notes or anything intended as currency, and making the stockholders individually liable for all the debts of the company, were severally con-

curred in.
Some debate ensued, after which Mr. PUGH moved to Some debate ensued, after which Mr. FCGH moved to lay the bill on the table; which was not agreed to—yeas 21, mays 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messays Bates, Bell, Bright, Chemnd, Clay, Chugman, Chingman, Davis, Pitrpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Malfory, Pugh, Reid, Södell, Toomba, Ward, and Volces. 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARUTHERS, of Missouri, moved that the Comsideration of the bill for the relief of Kerr, Brierly, and Company, of the State of Missouri. Mr. SMITH. of Virginia, objected. Mr. CARUTHERS moved that the rules be suspended.

n order to enable him to submit that motion; which notion was not agreed to—yeas 103, nays 54—two-thirds of voting in the affirmative.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, remarking that the session was rapidly drawing to a close, asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That Tussday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th instant,

Messrs, DEAN, of Connecticut, and MORGAN, of New

ork, objected,
Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that the rules be

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved that the rules be suspended in order to enable him to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill making an appropriation for repairing and securing the works at the harbor of Chicago, Illinois; which motion did not prevail—yeas 101, nays 70.

MAINE AND GEORGIA.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, moved that the rules be suspended in order that he might submit the motion that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of Senate resolution for the payment of an unexpended balance to the State of Georgia on account of militia services, and Senate bill for the payment of the claim of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, raised a point of order that a motion could not be seen.

a motion could not be made to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of more than one bill at a time. The SPEAKER decided that he would receive the notion, on the ground that the rules might be suspended, but the bills could only be taken up and considered separately.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed from the decision of the

chair.

After a brief discussion between Messrs. HOUSTON of Alabama, STANTON of Ohio, and JONES of Tennessee, and Messrs. STEPHENS of Georgia, WASHBURN of Maine, and KELSEY of New York, the former maintaining that the decision would set a dangerous precedent, and place it in the power of a combination to pass any number of bills in the same manner, and the latter urging that it would be competent for the House to suspend all or any of the rules of the House, and that the motion was a proper one to be made—

tion was a proper one to be made—
Mr. KELSEY moved that the appeal be laid on the table; pending which—
Mr. GALTRELL, modified his motion so as merely to affect Senate resolution for the payment of the claims of Georgia; which motion was agreed to—ayes 90, noes 39.

M. GALTERELL, the deal of the claims of Georgia; which motion was agreed to—ayes 90, noes 39.

Mr. GARTREIJ. stated that there was no report from the committee, but the case was a clear one. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which had reported the bill, explained its provisions. There was proof that the service had been rendered, and that the claim still re-mained unpaid, because there had been a delay in its presentation.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, desired to have some author y upon which to predicate his action.

Mr. FAULKNER then caused the letter of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department to be read, showing that there still remained an unexpended balance of upwards of \$7,000 to Georgia for these expenses.

The committee being discharged, the resolution was

On motion of Mr. MORSE, of Maine, the Committee On motion of Mr. MORSE, of Maine, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, and it was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, the Com on motion of art. ATKINS, of Tennicssoe, the Con-mittee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of Lydia Fletcher; and it was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, the Com-

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill to authorize the Attorney General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Island and the Providence Plantations; and it was taken

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas 123, nays 48—(Mr. Barksdala, of Mis-sissippi, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, execu-tive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1860—the penning question being on the motion of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, that the appropriation of \$34,848 for the purchase of twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the Thirty-sixth Congress be

Library Ho Kep stopus

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill to smend an act entitled "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858; pending which—
Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved that the House
Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved that the House
Manual which motion did not prevail—ayes 41, noes

And then, on motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. John Counkans, of New York, in the

The committee reassembled promptly at the appointed

hour.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, addressed the committee upon the subject of the federal judiciary, contending that the Supreme Court was not authority upon political questions, and that its decisions upon constitutional issues must not necessarily stand until reversed.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, stated that he had prepared, with much labor, an argument, mainly statistical, in support of such a revision of the tariff as would meet the necessities of the treasury. It was not of a character well fitted for delivery, and therefore he asked leave to orini it.

VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said he would inter pose no objection, provided the gentleman from Vermont would state that it was not delivered, but printed with

pose no objection, provided the gentleman from Vermont would state that it was not delivered, but printed with the consent of the committee.

Mr. WALTON. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, said the people he represented desired that those who had charge of the government, the administration, and the Congress of the United States should discharge their duties so as to protect and preserve the great interests of the whole country. He was utterly opposed to the doctrine of protection per so, but was for securing to the government a sufficient revenue to meet the exigencies of the public service. He looked upon the mode of raising the revenue as a matter of detail, and ignored the controversy which had been started in reference to specific and advalorem duties. The great object should be to raise revenue, and if he were convinced that specific duties produced more revenue than ad valorem, then, according to well settled principles of free trade, you ought to adopt the specific mode. He arged this question upon the House, and stated that the administration had been placed in power by the democratic party, and consequently that party should not ignore their recommendation of the President and revise the tariff. He would restore the tariff of 1846, or reduce the free list of the tariff of 1857.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed the commit-

the tariff of 1846, or reduce the free list of the tariff of 1857.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed the committee upon the subjects of the tariff, the public lands, and the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. He held himself ready, at the risk of being called a protectionist, to repel the odiousness of the doctrine that this country must keep on glorifying free trade most borrowing money to pay the expenses of the government. He was opposed to a tariff for protection simply, but as the government was now spending more money than its income, they had either to raise the tariff to a level with the expenditures to the presthe expenditures, or lower the expenditures to the pres-ent tariff, or walk into an insolvent court and file a schedule. He believed that specific daties were the fairest, simplest, and best for the merchant, the consumer, and the government. In relation to the public lands, he agreed with General Jackson, that they should not be kept as a source of revenue to the general government at

Mr. CLAY, of Kenthesty, addressed the committee spa-England, Central America, and the clayton-Bulwer treaty, the slave trade, and the engagements of the gov-erument to Great Britain respecting it, and the acquisition in any manner of the Island of Cuba. England had us-sumed the protectorate over eighty thousand square miles, or nearly one-third of all Central America, and yet what or nearly one-third of all Central America, and yet what complaints had she not made of American fillibusterism f Whilst he was in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and adherence to the Monroe doctrine, he was not unwilling to await the result of pending nego-tiations. He believed that the course pursued by England in relation to the slave trade was a direct interference with the affairs of this country, and that portion of the treaty of Washington in relation to it an entangling alliance. He was not opposed to reopening the slave trade on the score of humanity, because he believed the negro slaves to be far better off and happier than the African of any to be far better off and happer than the African of any other country, but on account of the white race and on grounds of expediency. He did not believe that England desired to suppress the slave trade, and was of the opin-ion that immediate steps should be taken for abrogating the treaty which compelled them to keep a police on the coast of Africa. If the United States wished to continue it, they could do so at a far less cost than a naval force of eighty guus. There was no other subject of the foreign relations of the government to compare with the acquisi-tion of Cuba; and although statesmen had differed upon the acquisition of all other territory, their sentiments on tion had been uniform and consistent. He con the United States.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PEDITIONS, NO.

By Mr. LEIDY: Toe position of Authory P. Famel, only surviving mild of John Fames, a revolutionary soldier, praying for the payment. Into of the pension due its mother, Mary Famel, at the time of her Mr. MAYNARD: The petition of John Maden, of Campbell coun-

Tonnessee, praying for an invalid pension.

By Mr. FLORENCE: The memorial of James Horton, who served as seaman in the war of 1812, praying Congress to pass a law awardthe ware maner to which he is entitled and has not been paid: a sentam in the war of 1812, pass of the sentitled and has not been pain ing him prize money to which he is entitled and has not been pain inceptive to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTI: A remonstrance, signed by some two bundred citizens of Kentucky, against the establishment by Congress of a civalry depot at the Western Milkery Asylam at Harrodsburg, Kentucky: referred to the Committee on Multary Albars.